

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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Nadeshda Alliluyeva, wife of Iosif Stalin

1. When Alliluyeva died, in the 1930's, the newspapers published articles and stories to the effect that she had been Stalin's beloved wife and faithful helpmate.<sup>1</sup> However, among the members of the Chief Guard Directorate, stories were rife that Stalin himself killed his wife on learning that she was unfaithful to him. According to these stories, Stalin supposedly shot Alliluyeva in his apartment in the Kremlin.
2. A man by the name of Pavlov, a captain or major of State Security, who was a deputy chief of the Guard Directorate Section charged with Stalin's personal security, was said to have been involved in Alliluyeva's death. One day Pavlov disappeared without a trace. There were two versions of Pavlov's supposed involvement in the case. According to one version, he had been Alliluyeva's lover; according to the other, he merely knew of, or had witnessed, the killing, and was therefore done away with.
3. The story further alleged that the Politburo met to discuss the matter of Alliluyeva's murder. The Politburo deemed it proper that Stalin be punished, but decided that, since he enjoyed such a high prestige, such action might shake the entire regime. Accordingly, no action was taken.
4. In order to demonstrate his love for Alliluyeva, Stalin made a habit of visiting her grave, which was located in the Novodevichye Cemetery. The grave had an arbor with a bench under it, where Stalin would smoke a pipeful or two while alone with his thoughts. During the war years these visits were sporadic, but from 1945 to the middle of 1949 they took place daily. Since, as a rule, Stalin worked through the night, the visits were usually at six o'clock in the morning on the way to his

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country house from the Kremlin. Source claims personally to have watched Stalin's car passing over the Bolshaya Pirogovskaya Ulitsa on the way to the cemetery, and, when the latter street was being paved, over Chudovka. The visits to the cemetery were discontinued in the middle of 1949.

5. Sometime after the death of Alliluyeva, Stalin married the daughter of Lazar Kaganovich.<sup>2</sup> This event is believed to have taken place before the war.

Svetlana Stalina, daughter of Iosif Stalin

6. Svetlana Stalina is an unattractive woman about 35 years of age. She wears heavy make-up and her hair is dyed red. Her nose and other features somewhat resemble those of her father. She is a good friend of Nikolay M. Shvernik's daughter.
7. For a period of time Svetlana was married to a young Jew, the son of an important person.<sup>3</sup> The couple had gone to school together, both to a secondary school and to an institute. After their schooling had been completed, they were married and had a child, believed to have been a son. Later, at the height of the campaign against "cosmopolitanism" and against contacts with foreigners, and when the anti-Semitic campaign was being launched, Svetlana and her husband separated. The husband is believed to have been imprisoned. The Counterintelligence Directorate of the MGB had information that the husband was in contact with Americans; this information may have been true, or it may have been fabricated for propaganda purposes.
8. Sometime near the end of 1949, or possibly the beginning of 1950, about a year after the death of the Politburo member, Andrey A. Zhdanov, Svetlana Stalina married Zhdanov's son, Yuriy.<sup>4</sup> Yuriy Zhdanov is known as a philosopher, having been graduated from the Philosophical Institute, and he is the author of a number of philosophical articles and books. Before Stalin's death, Yuriy wrote an article for a periodical, Bolshevik, which was subjected to adverse criticism by Pravda. As a result of the criticism, Yuriy was forced to write another article admitting his errors in the field of philosophy. Afterwards, he was sent to a job in Rostov-on-the-Don and Svetlana followed him there. After Stalin's death, Yuriy either remained in Rostov or more probably went to Krasnodar, where he held the position of second secretary of the Oblast Party Committee.<sup>5</sup> He left Svetlana, and Svetlana returned to Moscow. In February 1954, she was residing in a country house near Moscow. 25X1

Yakov Dzhugashvili, son of Iosif Stalin

10. Yakov Dzhugashvili was a mechanical engineer by profession, specializing in railroad transportation. When World War II broke out, he continued in this field and then, for a period of time, served as an artillery officer in command of an artillery unit.
11. [redacted] Dzhugashvili was captured by the Germans in 1941. This fact first became known as a result of the dropping of leaflets by the Germans. The leaflets contained the following text: "Soviet soldiers, surrender! We have already captured the young Stalin, and will soon capture the old Stalin as well!" After the war, Dzhugashvili's capture was confirmed. 25X1
12. In 1947, there arose rumors in the MGB to the effect that Dzhugashvili had been handed over by the Germans to a third power. [redacted] 25X1

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13. In December 1952 it was learned that V. S. Abakumov, during his tenure as Minister of MGB, had personally issued an order directing all Soviet intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies to make an exhaustive attempt to learn the fate of Yakov Dzhughashvili, whether he had been executed, had perished in some other way, or had been handed over to another power. This investigation revealed that, toward the end of the war, Dzhughashvili had been in a PW camp [redacted] where he was shot by the Germans. [redacted]

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Vasiliy Stalin, son of Iosif Stalin

14. In 1952, Vasiliy Stalin was the Commanding General of the Air Forces in the Moscow Military District, with the rank of lieutenant general. Prior to that, while he was in Germany during the war and the occupation of Berlin, Vasiliy was only a colonel. However, he was a close friend and protege of Marshal G. K. Zhukov, and Zhukov was instrumental in pushing Vasiliy's promotions until the latter became a general and, finally, Commander of the Moscow District Air Forces.
15. While holding this position and even before that, while in Germany, Vasiliy drank to excess, indulged in unsavory affairs with women, and in general was guilty of highly improper conduct. When Vasiliy was a young man in his late teens or early twenties, General (fnu) Vlasik, who was working directly for Stalin, tried to control Vasiliy's behavior. When the latter was too unruly, Vlasik would report the matter to Stalin, and Stalin's admonitions served to keep Vasiliy under control. However, when World War II broke out, Vasiliy went into the Army; he served under Zhukov, and there was no one to restrain him. His misconduct was kept hidden, since everyone was afraid to report it.
16. In 1948 or late 1947, Vasiliy divorced his first wife, leaving her with their two children. By this time, the situation had reached the point where Stalin himself, as a result of Vasiliy's role in the divorce case, literally refused to receive Vasiliy at his house. Thereafter, Vasiliy married Marshal S. K. Timoshenko's daughter and established good relations with his father-in-law. For a time, Vasiliy apparently quieted down somewhat and lived on good terms with his new wife. However, he soon reverted to his usual manner and began to betray his wife and to overindulge in alcohol.
17. In view of Vasiliy's behavior, General Vlasik, then head of the Chief Guard Directorate, initiated certain corrective measures, probably at Stalin's suggestion. He turned over his town house, located near the metro station "Palace of the Soviets", to Vasiliy Stalin, as an inducement for the latter to settle down and become a good family man.
18. Vlasik's efforts did not have much success. Despite Vasiliy Stalin's high position as Moscow Air Commander, he continued to have sordid love affairs, to drink excessively, and to misuse his high position. There were unpleasant incidents such as carousals, in which members of the Guard Directorate were involved. Although Vlasik tried to prevent these incidents from becoming known, they were generally known to most people. One such incident occurred when Vasiliy was driving by the Metropol Restaurant and saw an officer of the Guard Directorate who had formerly been in his father's body-guard. Vasiliy hailed the man, seated him in his car, and drove him out to his country house, where they proceeded to drink vodka. They remained intoxicated for two or three days. The officer was missed at the Guard Directorate, and when he returned he explained what had happened. Neither the officer nor Vasiliy was punished in any way. [redacted] the officer was not at fault in this incident, since the officer knew that, if he had refused Vasiliy, he could have been deprived of his privileges as a member of the Guard Directorate or simply discharged from his position.
19. Later, while Stalin was still alive, Vasiliy's moral disintegration reached the point where the command of the Moscow Military District pressed Stalin for removal of Vasiliy from his position. Finally, Stalin himself demoted Vasiliy to the rank of colonel and sent him to study at the Zhukovskiy Air Academy in Moscow. This occurred

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not long before Stalin's death. At first, Vasilii studied well at the Academy; but, after Stalin died, he reverted to his former ways and became an alcoholic, becoming intoxicated daily. His relations with his wife also deteriorated. The heads of the Air Academy and the War Ministry finally took disciplinary steps and expelled Vasilii from the Academy. Thereafter he was summoned by the Soviet leaders, and in particular by G. M. Malenkov personally, and admonished to mend his ways: "It's time, Vasilii, for you to cut out this sort of behavior, become a man, and get to work like everybody else." To this he replied that he "could not get over his loss" (the death of his father) and, therefore, could not stop his heavy drinking.

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21. In August and September 1953, reports were circulated that Vasilii had hit the bottom and that he on occasion had been seen lying dead-drunk on the streets near his home. In late 1953 or early 1954 it was learned that the Government had decided to isolate Vasilii Stalin by settling him in an outlying province or putting him in an institution; the purpose of this measure was to prevent the rise of rumors and speculation concerning what had befallen Vasilii, and also to prevent the possibility of his being built up as Stalin's heir.

22. [redacted] because of Vasilii's personality and low intellect, he does not at present, nor will he in the future, play any role on the internal Soviet or the international scene. However, since he is a trained pilot, he could find a place in life if he would attempt to pull himself together. He could also live quietly, if he chose, since he has an independent income from sources such as royalties from his father's books. With regard to Stalin's family generally, source believes that they could live peacefully and be bothered by no one, although the Soviet press will never make any mention of them.

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[redacted] Comments

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1. Nadezhda Alliluyeva is believed to have died in 1932.
2. Rosa Kaganovich, sister of Lazar Kaganovich, has previously been reported as having been Stalin's mistress or wife.
3. Available information indicates that this individual was Aleksey Kapler, a fellow student of Svetlana's at Moscow University.
4. Svetlana Stalin's second husband has been identified in the press as Mikhail Kaganovich (son of Lazar Kaganovich) and also as (fnu) Timoshenko (son of Marshal S. K. Timoshenko).
5. Since Krasnodar is a kray rather than an oblast, Yuriy Zhdanov presumably would have held the position of second secretary of the Kray Party Committee rather than the Oblast Party Committee.

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